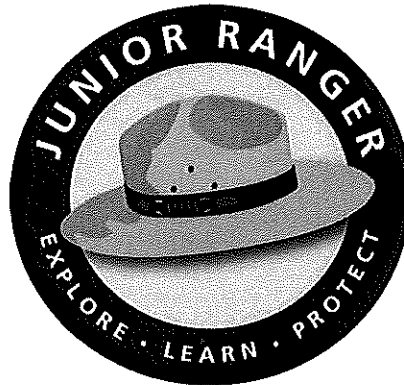


# Junior Rangers

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



## *Ninety Six National Historic Site* Junior Ranger Activity Booklet





*Welcome To Ninety Six National Historic Site*



**Explore, Learn, Protect,  
Be a Junior Ranger!**

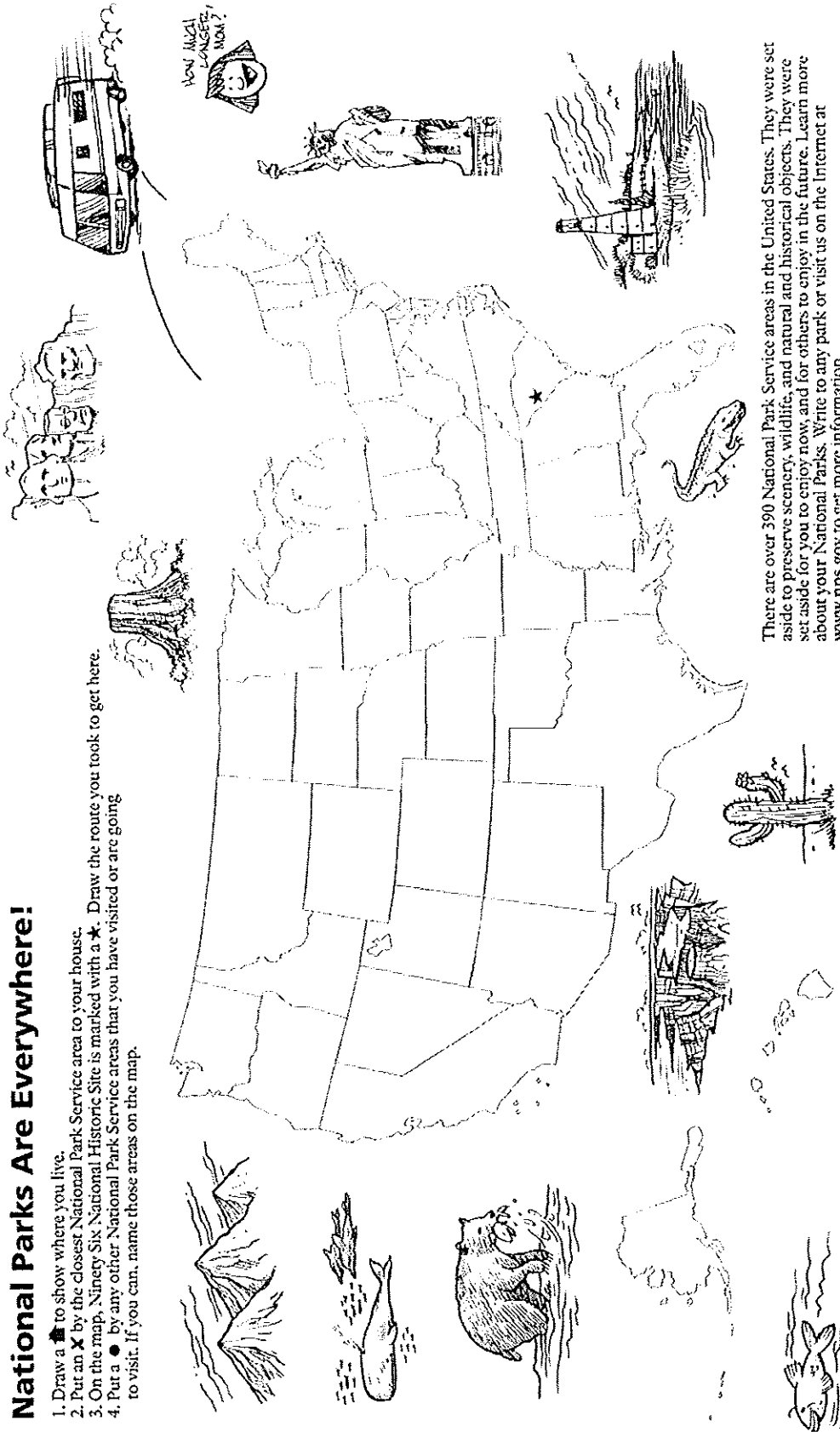
**This Junior Ranger Program will take about 1 hour to complete.**

### **What is a Junior Ranger?**

Junior Rangers are important people, just like you, who help protect Ninety Six National Historic Site and other National Parks around the United States. Junior Rangers learn a lot about the history and the environment at the National Parks they visit. You can be a Junior Ranger at home, too by telling your friends how you became a Junior Ranger. **You can learn more about National Park areas by visiting [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov). Or check out our on-line Junior Ranger program by visiting [www.nps.gov/webrangers](http://www.nps.gov/webrangers).**

## National Parks Are Everywhere!

1. Draw a ★ to show where you live.
2. Put an X by the closest National Park Service area to your house.
3. On the map, Ninety Six National Historic Site is marked with a ★. Draw the route you took to get here.
4. Put a ● by any other National Park Service areas that you have visited or are going to visit. If you can, name those areas on the map.



There are over 390 National Park Service areas in the United States. They were set aside to preserve scenery, wildlife, and natural and historical objects. They were set aside for you to enjoy now, and for others to enjoy in the future. Learn more about your National Parks. Write to any park or visit us on the Internet at [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov) to get more information.

## How to become a Junior Ranger...

### *Step 1.*

**Attend** one Park Ranger led program or watch the video in the Visitor Center. Check at the Visitor Center for program times and locations. In order to answer the Visitor Center activities, look carefully through the museum exhibit.

### *Step 2.*

**Walk** the Historic trail.

The historic trail activities are within your Junior Ranger booklet.

### *Step 3.*

**Complete** the rest of the activities that are in the booklet for your age group.

**Ages 6 and under** - please **complete 2 out of 10 activities** in the booklet to become a Junior Ranger.

**Ages 7 to 9** - please **complete 4 out of 10 activities** in the booklet to become a Junior Ranger.

**Ages 10 and up** - please **complete 6 out of 10 activities** in the booklet to become a Junior Ranger.

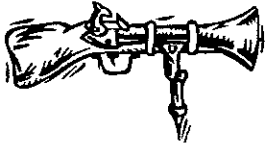
**After completing steps 1 - 3, bring your booklet to a Park Ranger at the front desk of the Visitor Center to have your certificate signed and to receive your badge.**

## Have Fun & Good Luck!

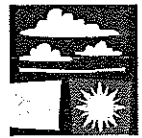
This book belongs to: \_\_\_\_\_

*While exploring Ninety Six National Historic Site,  
Remember, a Junior Ranger always:*

Stays close to an adult he or she knows at all times.



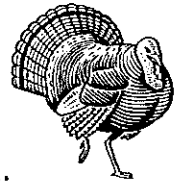
Does not dig up or remove historical objects from the park.



Is prepared for weather changes.



Remembers to wear sunscreen, sunglasses, or a hat



Does not touch or feed the wildlife in the park.



Admires the plants and flowers without picking them.



# *Visitor Center*



# *Activities*

# ***"Ninety Six: A Frontier Crossroads"***

## ***Enjoy the Show!***

Watch the video in the Visitor Center and learn about the historic events that took place at Ninety Six National Historic Site. A ranger is on duty to help you with any questions you might have.

**Answer the following questions about the video.**

1. Why is it called Ninety Six?

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2. What Native American tribe lived near what is now Ninety Six?

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3. Who was Robert Gouedy?

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4. How many days did the siege last? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Was Nathanael Greene and his troops successful with their siege? Why or why not?

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Write down one **fun fact** of your own that you learned in the video:

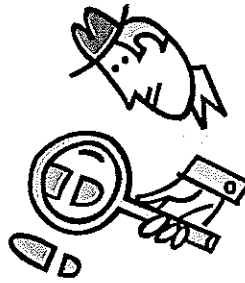
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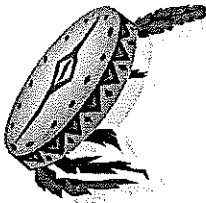


# Junior Ranger Scavenger Hunt



**Ninety Six National Historic Site** is an area of much history, whether it's about the settlement of European colonists in the mid-1700's or as a prominent area for the Southern Campaign during the American Revolution.

**Go to the Museum exhibit to answer the questions below.**



For over 12,000 years Native Americans were the first to live in the area that today is called Ninety Six. The Cherokees hunted game such as deer, elk, buffalo and turkey here into the 1700's.

1. Find the mannequin of the Cherokee Indian. How many feathers is he wearing? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Cherokee Path was a major trade route between Charleston and the Cherokee country. In 1753, a man named Robert Gouedy established a trading post at Ninety Six.

Look at the trade items from Robert Gouedy's inventory. List 5 items.

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3. Find the African American mannequins in the museum.

African Americans played an important role in the settlement and development of Ninety Six and the 18<sup>th</sup> century backcountry of South Carolina.

Why did they play such an important role?

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4. Flax is a cultivated plant that has pale blue flowers and seeds that have linseed oil. Textile fiber comes from the slender stems of the flax plant. The flax fiber is a light-colored textile fiber.



Look at the Settlers and Agriculture exhibit.

What are the four steps to preparing Flax?

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What did the settlers do with the flax?

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5. Find the armband and bracelets worn by the Cherokees.

Why did they wear these bands?

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6. In the Law and Order exhibit, the settlers of the backcountry wanted two things that only Charleston had in South Carolina in 1769.



List the two things they wanted.

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7. The American Revolution was a civil war where neighbors were fighting neighbors and families were fighting families.

What was the Rebel position during the American Revolution?

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What does it mean to be a Loyalist?

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8. What kind of musket is hanging from the museum wall?



9. Look at the Siege of Ninety Six exhibit.

When was the Siege of Ninety Six?

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How long did it last?

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10. Archeology helps us discover the past. What kind of objects have been found in the archeological studies at Ninety Six? List 5 objects.

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### ***Fun Fact:***

Do you know why the town of Ninety Six has such an unusual name?

The name was given to the town in the 1700's by the early traders because of the estimated number of miles along the Cherokee Path to the village of Keowee in the upper South Carolina foothills. The estimated number of miles was 96. The site of Keowee is near Clemson, S.C. today.

# *Historic Trail*




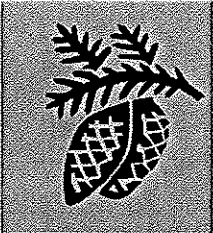
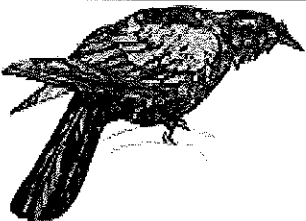




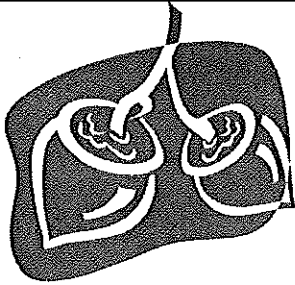
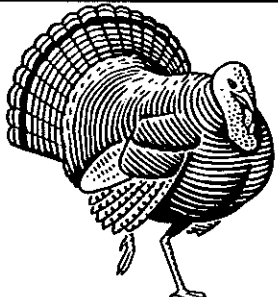
## *Activities*

## *Ninety Six's Bingo!*

Watch for these plants and animals on your journey through Ninety Six National Historic Site. When you find one mark it with an "X".

Try to find 3 in a row across, down or diagonally.  
Try to find all 4 corners, or try to find them all!

Good Luck!!!

 <p>Squirrel</p>	 <p>Pine Cone</p>	 <p>Crow</p>
 <p>Rabbit</p>	<p>Free</p>  <p>Space</p>	 <p>Bird's Nest</p>
 <p>Listen for Bird Chirping</p>	 <p>Acorn</p>	 <p>Wild Turkey</p>

## *How would you feel if you were a Patriot soldier during the Siege at Ninety Six?*

Find a spot in the siege area along the historic trail. Try to sit there and imagine what Ninety Six would look like during the American Revolution. Imagine seeing the Star Fort, 14 feet tall from the bottom of the ditch surrounding the fort. Sharpened stakes are fastened in the middle of the outer wall. Feel the summer heat. The temperature is in the high 80's or low 90's with high humidity. Trying to dig trenches in the dirt would be very difficult since there hasn't been rain for weeks. The soil has become hard and solid. You're afraid if the exhaustion doesn't kill you, the Tories will! What would you do? What would you hear? What would you see? How would you feel? Write down a short journal entry of a day in your life if you were fighting at Ninety Six during the Southern Campaign.

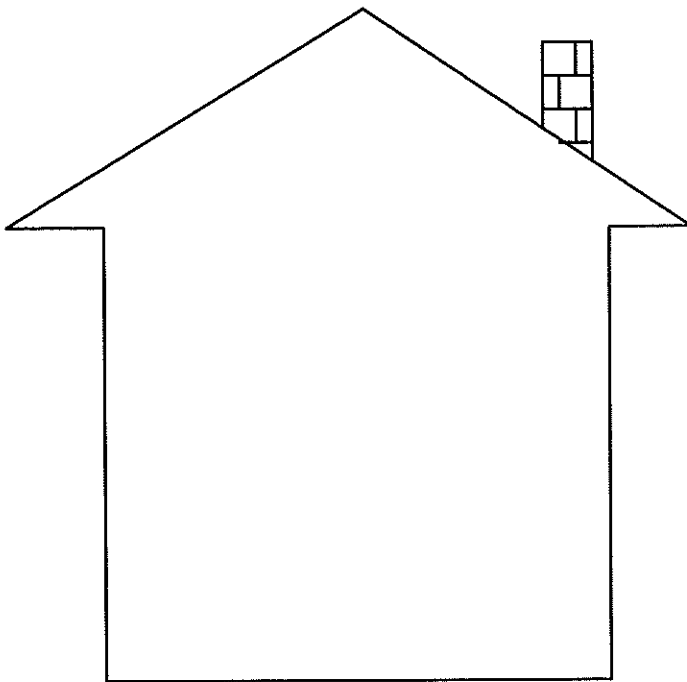
### *Fun Fact!*

From May 22 - June 18, 1781, General Nathanael Greene with 1,000 Patriot troops staged the longest siege of the Revolutionary War against 550 Loyalists who were defending Ninety Six.

## *The Black Swan Tavern*

In 1783, people began to return to the region after the Siege of 1781. Eventually the town of Cambridge was established. It was named for the English university because they wanted it to become a center for learning. In 1815, a huge plague destroyed the community. The Black Swan Tavern is a 1787 log structure from Greenwood, S.C. The tavern was relocated to the site of Old Cambridge in the park. Today, the Black Swan Tavern has reproduction articles from the frontier period. In olden days, a "Tavern" was the name for a wayside stop where travelers could rent a room, have a meal, and stable their horses.

**Look inside the Black Swan Tavern. Draw the items you see inside the tavern.**



Stop and imagine what life would be like for people working and visiting the Black Swan Tavern. What would be going on? What sounds would you hear? What would you see? Use your imagination.

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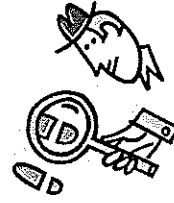


# *More Fun*



# *Activities!*

## *The Mystery at Ninety Six*



**Ninety Six is full of clues to help you learn about the site. Put these clues together to solve the riddles.**

This is a device used for punishment by public humiliation.  
It has hinged wooden boards that form holes through the head and arms.  
The boards were locked together to secure the captive.  
Often set up in the market places, but here at Ninety Six National Historic Site it is set up near the Black Swan Tavern.

1. What am I? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\*

This was the heart of the British defense during the Siege of 1781.  
It had different obstacles in the way, like a deep ditch, sharpened stakes  
midway up the outer wall, and sandbags to protect the defenders from  
being shot.  
It is in the shape of something that is bright in the sky.

2. What am I? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\*

Decades of travel cut this road to its present depth.  
Seven miles to the northeast, it crossed the Saluda River at Island Ford and  
joined roads leading to Charlotte, N.C. and Camden, S.C.

3. What am I? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\*

This is the town that was formed when people started drifting back to the  
area of Ninety Six in the 1780's.  
The people wanted this town to be a center for learning.  
The town was named after a great English university.  
An epidemic swept through the town in 1815.

4. What am I? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\*

The Native American tribe that lived in the Ninety Six Region had an important trading village called Keowee. They used stone tipped spears and arrows to hunt different game to eat like turkey and deer.

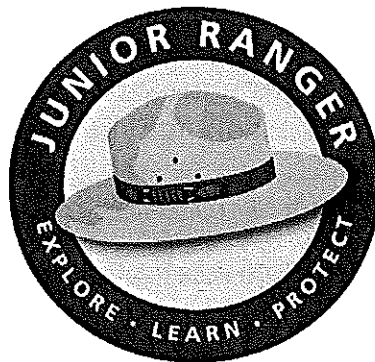
5. Who are we? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \*

This was built around the farm of James Holmes, an active loyalist. It guarded the Spring Branch, the main water supply for the village.



6. What am I? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \*

Unscramble the letters marked above with an " \* " to answer the following:



I am a Ninety Six National Historic Site Junior \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

**Answer Key is on Page 32**



## *What would a soldier wear during the Revolutionary War?*

The army would give soldiers the clothes and equipment they needed, but there wasn't always enough to go around. If a shipment of garments were given to the soldiers, sometimes there wouldn't be enough so some had to go without.

### **The clothes a Revolutionary War soldier would receive were:**

- A shirt, usually heavy linen
- Breeches or overalls, linen or wool knee pants
- Weskit (another name for a waistcoat or vest)
- Hand-knit woolen socks
- Shoes that could fit both the left and right foot because they were made without a left or right.
- A three cornered hat called "cocked hats" that were made of black felt.

A Revolutionary War soldier would also receive a regimental coat. The coats were different colors depending on the regiment to which the soldier belonged. The different coats helped men recognize different regiments and armies. In some battles, men who were not given a regimental coat wore hunting frocks. Frocks were a loose outer coat with fringe. These hunting frocks were homespun and worn on the frontier. Many soldiers wearing hunting frocks would dye them specific colors to create a uniform. Hunting frocks were also used to do camp duties so that the soldiers wouldn't ruin their regimental coats.

### **Some equipment items a Revolutionary War soldier would receive were:**

- A flintlock musket that fired lead round balls but wasn't very accurate.
- A bayonet, which is a long knife-like blade attached to the end of a musket.
- A cartridge box to carry ammunition.
- A canteen to carry water that was usually round and made of wood or tin.
- A haversack to carry food and small items. The haversack was a cloth bag with a three-button flap and a strap that was worn over the shoulder.
- A knapsack made of linen and painted to make it waterproof. A knapsack carried a soldier's extra personal items.

## *The Revolutionary War soldiers word Scramble*

Unscramble these words from the text on page 20.

1. TMNEGSAR \_\_\_\_\_
2. NNILE \_\_\_\_\_
3. GRETIMNE \_\_\_\_\_
4. SMKUTE \_\_\_\_\_
5. ESWTIK \_\_\_\_\_
6. EEHCBERS \_\_\_\_\_
7. TFGIAIU \_\_\_\_\_
8. NBYONAET \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer Key is on Page 32**

**\*Look at the mannequins in the museum exhibit to see what people wore during the time of the settlement and Siege of Ninety Six.\***

## Match the Animals

See if you can match each of these animals living at Ninety Six National Historic Site with its name on the list below.

Baby animals have different names than adults. Draw a line to connect each of the animals with the name for its young.

Deer



Antling

Ant



Tadpole

Turkey



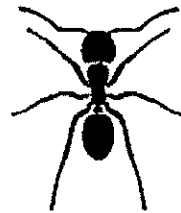
Fawn

Owl



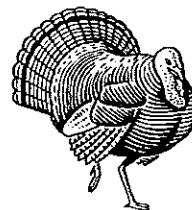
Dray

Squirrel



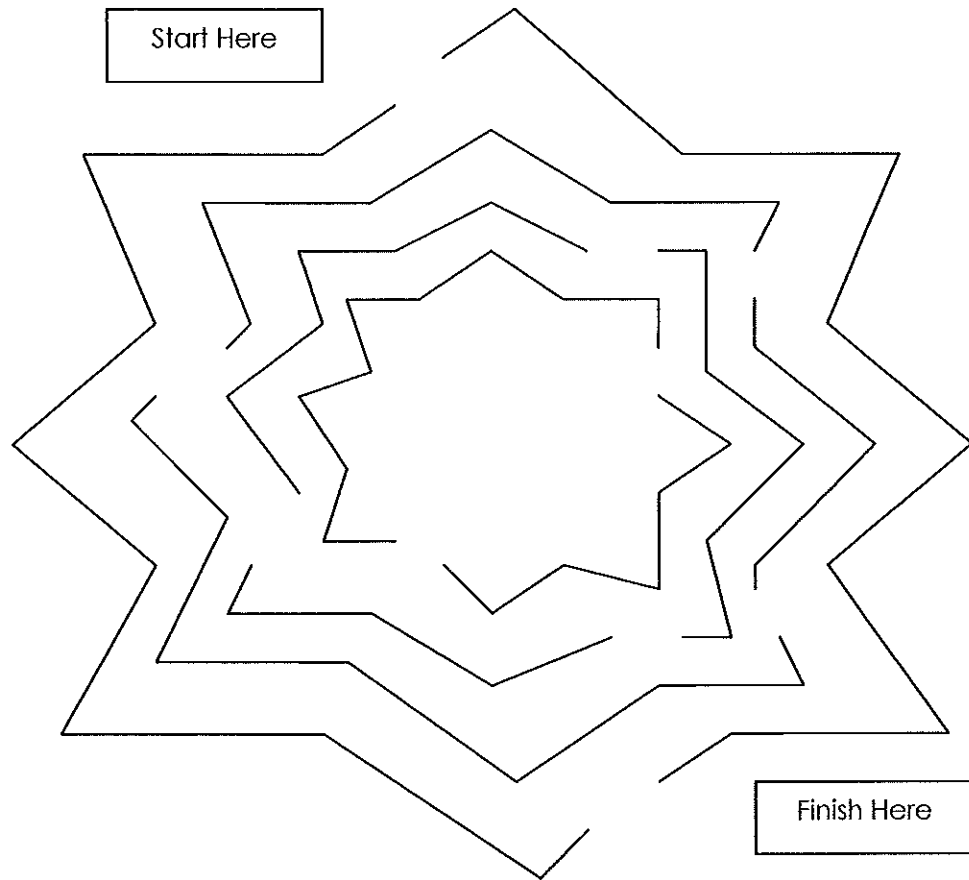
Poult

Frog



Owlet

## *The Star Fort Maze*



The Star Fort that you can see while walking the historic trail is an original earthwork from the Revolutionary War. It was constructed in 1781 by Loyalists and slaves. The Star Fort was the heart of the British defense. Today very few earthworks still remain from the Revolutionary War.

## *Local Battlefield Picture Clues*

The American Revolution was a war between the American colonies and Great Britain that lasted from 1775 to 1783. This war led to the formation of the independent United States of America. During the American Revolution, the Southern Campaign was Britain's plan to control the Southern colonies.

**Look at the picture clues to sound out the names of the other Revolutionary War national park areas in the region. These national park areas were battlefields during the Revolutionary War.**



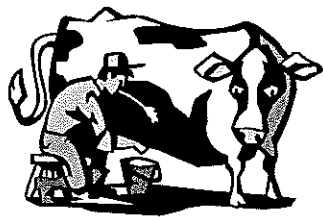
s +



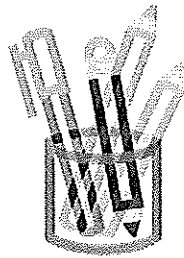
**National Military Park**

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This National Military Park remembers an important victory by American Patriots over American Loyalists during the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War. The battle was fought on October 7, 1780 and it destroyed the left wing of Cornwallis' army. The victory stopped the British advance into North Carolina, forced General Cornwallis to retreat into South Carolina, and gave General Nathanael Greene the chance to reorganize the American Army.



+

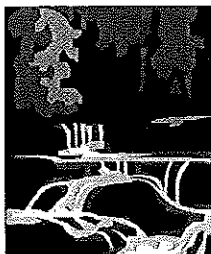


**National Battlefield**

-----

A pasturing area at the time of the battle, this Revolutionary War site honors the place where Daniel Morgan and his army defeated Banastre Tarleton's British army. Morgan's army used a classic military tactic, known as a double envelopment, to completely surround and destroy Tarleton's troops.





(opposite of less) s + **National Battlefield**

\_\_\_\_\_

This spectacular American victory prevented British control of the colony and greatly influenced North Carolina to be the first colony to vote for independence. This battle, coupled with the patriot victory at the battle at Sullivans Island near Charleston, SC a few months later, encouraged the 13 colonies to declare independence on July 4, 1776.



*Fish use their \_\_\_\_\_ to breathe water* + 4d  
**National Military Park**

\_\_\_\_\_

This battle was fought on March 15, 1781, and was one of the largest, most hotly contested actions of the Revolutionary War's climactic Southern Campaign. Major General Nathanael Greene, defending the ground at Guilford Courthouse with an army of almost 4,500 American militia and Continentals, was strategically beaten by a smaller British army of about 1,900 veteran regulars and German allies commanded by General Charles Cornwallis. After 2 1/2 hours of powerful fighting, Cornwallis forced Greene from the field.

**Answer Key is on Page 32**

## Extra Credit -or- At Home Activity!

### *Ninety Six Word Jumble*

Read this story about Ninety Six and the Southern Campaign. There are eleven underlined words in the story below. After you have read the paragraph, find 5 out of the 11 words in the word jumble below and circle them. \*For Extra Credit find all 11 words!\* They may be hidden horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.



A trading village of 12 houses, a courthouse, and a jail grew on the eve of the Revolutionary War. This village was known as Ninety Six. About 100 people lived at Ninety Six, flourishing and raising families. However 1,800 Loyalists attacked a group of Patriots that were only about one third the size of the Loyalists. They met at Ninety Six on November 19, 1775. This was the first major land battle of the American Revolution in the South. This battle lasted from November 19-21, 1775.

By 1778, as the war raged on, everyone realized the war was to last longer than hoped. The British plan was to control the Southern colonies and by 1780 they had almost all of South Carolina under their control.

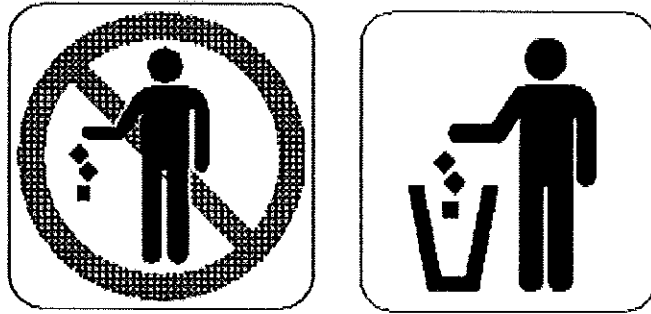
However, luck began to change for the Patriots when they won the battle at Kings Mountain, South Carolina. During this time, General Francis Marion was fighting Loyalists in the low country (area near the coast). Also, Andrew Pickens and Thomas Sumter were waging warfare against Loyalists in the backcountry (area near the middle and upper part of South Carolina). General Nathanael **Greene** was the new commander of the Patriots in the South. He split his army to move more extensively through the Carolinas. General **Cornwallis** feared losing all of South Carolina so he sent units of British forces to Ninety Six to keep control of British territory . However, the Patriots stayed strong and won a great **victory** at the Battle of Cowpens in 1781.

After the battle at Cowpens, Nathanael Greene's army surrounded Ninety Six and set siege to the Loyalist's **Star Fort**. Greene did this to loosen British control over the backcountry. From May 22 - June 18, 1781 Greene and his 1000 Patriot troops staged the longest **siege** of the Revolutionary War against 550 British troops defending the Star Fort and Ninety Six. However, Greene and his men never took the Star Fort. In July, the British abandoned Ninety Six and moved to the South Carolina coastal city of Charleston. Greene's siege that year left Ninety Six in ruins. The departing Loyalists set fire to the buildings still standing and even tried to destroy the Star Fort. The British surrendered at **Yorktown** four months later. This ended the major fighting of the American **Revolution**.

E K F S I E M N I N E T Y S I X S H H N  
 V S H J G I S X O Y U N D I D A T T G U  
 S Q U E L I Z I O N Y M P L M Z A U Z R  
 X W I O D E T R X X F I K L T U R O P W  
 R S H S H U K Y I Y A L U A Y A F S R R  
 V F Z N L T B D L S B U X W F D O D H W  
 B A B O O E R V Q A Z I O N C F R N R Y  
 L U V W F W N U P B M V J R S W T Z K J  
 U E N Y O C G E O V I Y L O F R R M P Y  
 R O V X J S L C E C F I M C N A E G I L  
 L F M V U U F Q O R T X Z K N T M E S T  
 R B Z V H Y E R K L G U L S G U Z T N A  
 K L R E J P O U B Y O H M O B M N U O P  
 R G P M I R M K S C U N E P A L B D Y L  
 N W R S E L I O N I I B I C N C Z U K A  
 O W U I Y R O T C I V S U E E B H Y E V  
 W T K J O Y M O D E E W B C S F H E T N  
 W D E L S I V A M L E F P G K P J Q O N  
 Q U N R Q W N L B M Z B K D I P M B E J  
 J A X R H Y G O E Z H A B U T J A Y G Z

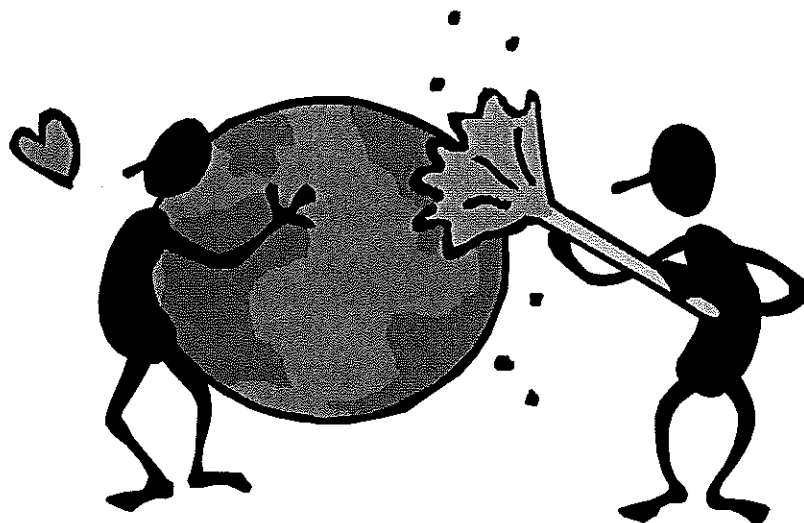
- ★ **Did you know?** The Star Fort was in the shape of a star for a reason. The British used the star shape fort as a way of defense. They could fire from all corners of the star creating a crossfire effect. This was an efficient way to keep the Patriot troops from invading the Star Fort.

## *Adventures in Your Own Backyard!*



Now that you have learned all about Ninety Six National Historic Site, do you want to learn more about other National Park areas all over America? A National Park preserves special natural, historical and cultural areas. A National Park is also a place for people to explore and enjoy. There are over 390 National park areas that preserve America's heritage. You can visit them all and learn about protecting the history and environment of this beautiful country. So have another great adventure at a National Park area and become a Junior Ranger there too! As a Junior Ranger, it is your responsibility to help take care of the National Parks you visit. Thank you for protecting these special places and keeping these National Parks safe for generations of Junior Rangers to come.

And don't forget... recycle, conserve water, and don't litter or pollute.



## *Words from Ninety Six National Historic Site*

**These definitions might help you complete the activities in this Junior Ranger booklet.**

- ★ **Artillery** - the branch of the army that specializes in using weapons like cannons.
- ★ **Backcountry** – area near the middle and upper part of South Carolina
- ★ **Bayonet** – a blade adapted to fit the end of a musket and used as a weapon in close combat.
- ★ **Cavalry** - troops trained to fight on horseback.
- ★ **Communication Trench** - (also known as a covered way) a trench that provides protected passage between the rear and the front lines of a defensive position.
- ★ **Conservation** - the protection, preservation, management, or restoration of wildlife and of natural resources such as forests, soil, and water.
- ★ **Continental** - a Patriot soldier in the American Revolution. The government provides his uniforms, weapons, training, and pay.
- ★ **Freedom** - liberty of a person or group of people from oppression.
- ★ **Fort** - a fortified place or position stationed with troops.
- ★ **Garrison** - a military post.
- ★ **Independence** - freedom from control or influence of others. This was the successful ending to the American Revolution.
- ★ **Lowcountry** – area near the coast of South Carolina.
- ★ **Loyalist** – one who maintains loyalty to an established government, political party, or sovereign, especially during war or revolutionary change.

- ★ **Militia** - an army of regular citizens rather than professionals or paid soldiers. The militia is not part of the regular army and is called in for service when there is an emergency.
- ★ **Musket** - a muzzle loading shoulder gun with a long barrel. Often fitted with a bayonet at the end. Muskets were used from the 16<sup>th</sup> into the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- ★ **Patriot** – one who loves, supports, and defends one's country.
- ★ **Pillory** - a wooden framework on a post, with holes for the head and hands, in which offenders were formally locked to be exposed to public scorn as punishment.
- ★ **Predator** - an animal that lives by preying on others.
- ★ **Prey** - any creature hunted or caught for food: to "prey upon" something means to hunt, catch, and eat it.
- ★ **Rifle** - a firearm with spiral grooves within the gun barrel to make a more accurate shot than a musket.
- ★ **Saber** - a heavy cavalry sword with a one-edged slightly curved blade.
- ★ **Sappers** - trench diggers. The trench diggers included men from the patriot army and slaves borrowed from nearby farms.
- ★ **Siege** - the surrounding and blockading of a city, town, or fortress, by an army attempting to capture it.
- ★ **Stockade** - a defense barrier made of strong posts or timbers placed upright and side by side into the ground.
- ★ **Tory (Loyalist)** – a supporter of traditional and social institutions against the forces of reform; a political conservative.
- ★ **Whigs** – a supporter of the war against England during the American Revolution.

**Answer Key for The Mystery at Ninety Six**

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Pillory       | 4. Cambridge        |
| 2. Cherokee      | 5. Star Fort        |
| 3. Stockade Fort | 6. Island Ford Road |

**Answer Key for the Revolutionary War soldiers Word Scramble**

Regiment	Breeches	Linen
Musket	Garments	Weskit
Fatigue		Bayonet

**Answer Key for Local Battlefield Picture Clues**

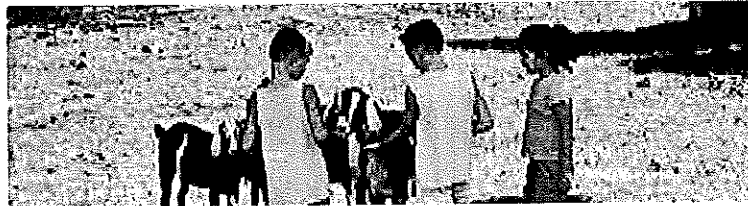
King's Mountain National Military Park

Cowpens National Battlefield

Moore's Creek National Battlefield

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park





## *Junior Ranger Pledge*

I am proud to be a Junior Ranger. I will explore our world, and the nature and history it has to offer. Wherever I go, I will keep discovering and learning about the environment. I will respect wildlife and their homes. I will continue to learn about other people and their lives. I will protect other national park areas for generations of other Junior Rangers to come.

Signature:

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Thank you for your interest in our  
**Junior Ranger Program.**  
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Post Office Box 418  
1103 Hwy 248  
Ninety Six, SC 29666  
(864) 543-4068  
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The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

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This Junior Ranger booklet was created through the partnership of the National Park Service (NPS), the National Park Foundation (NPF), and the Student Conservation Association (SCA) and was made possible through the generous support of Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., a National Corporate Partner of the National Park Foundation. To learn more about the online Junior Ranger program, visit [www.nps.gov/webrangers](http://www.nps.gov/webrangers).

